

Definitions

Acoustics - The science of noise.

Adaptive management - Adaptive management is a systematic process for optimizing decisions about management techniques in the face of uncertainty or deficient data about the resource. The purpose of the process is to gain knowledge in order to improve resource management by taking iterative steps of application, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment. The purposes of the Adaptive Management Program are to monitor how Santa Barbara is doing as a sustainable community, and to monitor the effectiveness of the General Plan policies with the intention to revise ineffective policies or implementation measures in a timely manner.

Affordable housing - A residential unit that is price-restricted or controlled to be affordable to households with low and moderate incomes. By State Housing & Community Development (HCD) definition, those include households with an income less than or equal to 120 percent of the area median income. The City recognizes the need for affordable housing for household income groups earning up to 200 percent of the area median income, which include middle and upper middle income households, sometimes referred to as the “work force”. The residents in these income categories should not be required to pay more than 30 percent of their gross monthly income on rent or more than 35 percent on house payments.

Air Pollution Control District (APCD) - An independent special district whose mission is to “protect the people and the environment of Santa Barbara County from the effects of air pollution.” The APCD regulates local sources of air pollution except from motor vehicles. APCD monitors pollution in the county; adopts rules, issues permits, and inspects businesses to ensure compliance; prepares clean air plans to achieve clean air standards; responds to complaints about air pollution; and educates the public on its role in cleaning up the air. The APCD is governed by a board consisting of each of the five county supervisors and one representative (a mayor or Councilmember) from each of the seven cities in the county. *(Source: Provided by the APCD)*

Air rights - The rights to the space above a property. Common law grants the owner of a piece of real estate ownership of a vertical space extending an unlimited distance above the ground.

Alternative transportation - In the context of this Circulation Element, a form of travel that does not utilize the single occupant motor vehicle. May include transit, vanpools, carpools, bicycling, and walking.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Federal law enacted in 1991 that is intended to ensure accessibility to physical structures for all people. The ADA sets minimum standards to accommodate the physically challenged.

Amplitude - The maximum departure of the value of an alternating wave from the average value (Webster). In sound waves, the amplitude is the intensity of the sound. *(Noise Element)*

Area median income (AMI). Median household income by household size in the County.

Area of Shallow Flooding - An area designated AO, AH or VO Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and as to which the base flood depths range from one to three feet, a clearly defined channel does not exist, the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and velocity flow may be evident. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Area of Special Flood Hazard - See "Special flood hazard area". (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Arterial streets - A functional description of a road segment that provides for through traffic movement between areas and across the city, and direct access to abutting property.

Assembly Bill 32 (AB32)- The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, outlines the State's vision to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent by 2020, and requires local jurisdictions to address this goal in land use and transportation planning.

Assessment districts - A specified area that is charged a fee or tax for the provision of services, the installation of infrastructure improvements, and/or maintenance.

Audible Range (of Frequency) (Audio-Frequency Range) - The frequency range 16 Hz to 20,000 Hz (20 kHz). Note: this is conventionally taken to be the normal frequency range of the human ear. (EPA) (*Noise Element*)

Automobile-oriented uses - Functional activities that are auto-related and/or those which by their design attract primarily customers and employees using the automobile.

Average Unit-Size Density Incentive Program - A housing incentive program that is allowed in selected multi-family and commercially designated areas. The purpose of the program is to encourage smaller units through established unit sizes, while allowing some flexibility for larger units, which help subsidize the cost of the smaller units. This program replaces the Variable Density incentive program in effect in 2011.

Base flood or 100 year flood - A flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Beachway - A path adjacent to the beach that is used by pedestrians and all forms of non-motorized vehicles.

Benefit/cost ratio - The relationship between the benefits and costs of a project. When the ratio is less than 1, the costs outweigh the benefits. When the ratio is more than 1, the benefits outweigh the costs.

Bicycle Coalition - The Santa Barbara Bicycle Coalition is a countywide advocacy and resource organization that promotes bicycling for safe transportation and recreation.

Bicycle coordinator - An employee who has as part or all of their job description the responsibility for coordination, study, evaluation, or development of bicycle and bike use programs or facilities for the employer. Local government agency coordinators may also be responsible for identifying and securing funding for bike projects.

Bicycle facilities - Any bicycle-related structure, such as a bike rack or bike lane, designed to improve or encourage bicycle use.

Bicycle lane - Also referred to as Class II lanes, these are semi-exclusive lanes for bicycles. Bike lanes should include striping, pavement stencils, directional arrows and signs. Existing examples include Coast Village Road, Canon Perdido and State Street in the downtown area.

Bicycle parking - A facility or piece of equipment designed to hold and lock a bicycle. Can be in the form of a rack or fully enclosed locker.

Bicycle path - Also referred to as Class I bike paths, these are segregated paths separated from the roadway facilities. Existing examples include the bike path along Cabrillo Boulevard.

Bicycle routes - Also referred to as Class III bike routes, these are routes distinguished only by signage. Typically, these are roadways where the cyclists are integrated with motor vehicles.

Bikeway map - A map which depicts the City's vision for the City's bikeway system.

Bikeways Master Plan - A long range plan for bicycle facilities, such as bike lanes and bike racks, in the City. First adopted in 1974. An updated plan is being developed in coordination with the CEU.

Bikeway network or system - Linked bike-riding facilities.

Boards and commissions - In general, a citizens body created by the City Council to advise and in some cases make decisions on a focused and limited aspect of city government. The boards and commissions normally involved with planning matters include the: Planning Commission; Architectural Board of Review; Historic Landmarks Commission; Single Family Design Board; Sign Committee; Parks and Recreation Commission; Creeks Committee; Transportation and Circulation Committee, and Downtown Parking Committee.

Bus pockets or turnouts - A bus stop which allows the bus to stop out of the moving traffic (and bike) lane. May be at the curb if parking is permitted on the street or the curb may be recessed into the sidewalk area if no parking is allowed.

Bus shelters - A weather shelter that protects waiting bus riders from the elements such as wind and rain, and provides shade from the sun.

California Coastal Act - A 1976 legislative mandate requiring all jurisdictions lying wholly, or in part, within the State's Coastal Zone to prepare a coastal plan. The coastal plan determines the future development that can occur on the coast and consist of land use plans, zoning ordinances, Zoning maps, and implementation programs.

California Coastal Commission (CCC) - Empowered by California Coastal Act to protect the coastal areas of California, ensure access to the coastline, and to regulate coastal development.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) - A State agency that is responsible for the development and maintenance of State roadways. Equivalent to the Board of Directors for Caltrans. They approve the disbursement of all State and Federal transportation related funds for transportation related projects in the State.

Canopy - A covering or roof-like structure created by things such as tree branches, cloth structures, and/or solid materials.

Capital improvements - Improvements that are called out by the capital budget and land use controls (e.g. roads, public facilities and utilities).

Carbon Neutrality - Carbon neutrality, or having a net zero carbon footprint, refers to achieving net zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset.

Carpool - A group of two or more people who ride together in one vehicle.

Catch basins - A storm water structure designed to collect rainwater and direct it into a pipe.

Central Business District (CBD) - The area bounded by Arrellaga Street to the north, Garden Street to the east, U.S. 101 to the south, and De la Vina to the west. (*Source: Santa Barbara Municipal Code Section 28.90.100*)

Central City Redevelopment Plan (CCRP) - A plan which governs the conduct of redevelopment activities in the Central City Redevelopment Project Area, which includes significant portions of the downtown business district and the Waterfront. It also defines significant redevelopment goals, projects and powers, and expires in 2007.

Centralized transfer system - A system by which many modes of transportation meet at central locations to simplify transferring between modes.

Chamber of Commerce - Local association of businesses.

Circulation System - A network of roads, sidewalks, bikeways, and paths used for travel.

City Council - Santa Barbara City Council.

City Redevelopment Agency - Created under the authority of the State Community Redevelopment Act, it is a local agency that can exercise general and specific governmental powers to effect the elimination of economic or physical blight within the Central City Redevelopment Project Area. Powers include the ability to buy private property for resale to private parties, the ability to exercise eminent domain to acquire property, and the power to collect incremental property taxes to service debt. The Agency Board is comprised of members of the City Council.

Clean Air Express - A subscription commuter bus (club bus) funded by the Air Pollution Control District. The busses utilize a dual fuel technology to reduce emissions.

Clean Cities Program - A locally based government\industry partnership coordinated by the U.S. Department of Energy, to expand the use of alternatives to gasoline and diesel fuel.

Climate change - Is a change in the statistical distribution of weather over periods of time that range from decades to millions of years. It can be a change in the average weather or a change in the distribution of weather events around an average (for example, greater or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change may be limited to a specific region, or may occur across the whole Earth. In recent usage, especially in the context of environmental policy, climate change usually refers to changes in modern climate. It may be qualified as man-made climate change, more generally known as “global warming” or “man-made global warming.”

Cluster development - Grouping development in order to maximize the open space between buildings, preserve environmentally sensitive areas, or create a certain development pattern.

Coastal Zone - The area of the City that is within the area designated by the California Coastal Act. This area is bounded by the westerly and easterly City limits. From the westerly City limits to Las Positas Road, the zone extends inland approximately 1000 yards paralleling the mean high tide of the sea. At Las Positas Rd. the inland boundary shifts seaward to Cliff Drive, and from that point easterly along Cliff Drive to Rancheria Street. Rancheria to Chapala Streets, and Montecito Street forms the land boundary. Easterly from Chapala Street to Salinas Street, the eastern City limit, the zone widens again to 100 yards parallel to the mean high tide line. Another portion of the City, four miles west of the City proper, is the Municipal Airport, an enclave of approximately 950 acres, which is almost wholly within the Coastal Zone.

Commercial activity centers - A cluster of uses that collectively generate many trips (e.g., schools, parks, neighborhood commercial district etc.).

Community choice aggregation – An option allowed by the state of California (AB117) for local governments to aggregate the buying power of individual energy customers within their defined jurisdictions in order to secure alternative energy supply sources such as wind farms or geothermal. Southern California Edison would continue to be the transmission and distribution company for Santa Barbara (Wikipedia, (not wikified) 3/1/2010; CEC, 2007).

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - An annual entitlement (approximately \$1.5 million) received by the City from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be used for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons. Moneys are predominantly used for capital projects located in low-income neighborhoods. The grants also fund activities of social service agencies.

Community Environmental Council (CEC) - A community action group providing information on sustainable communities, energy, recycling, waste management, environmental business assistance, organic gardening, and environmental education.

Compact development - A development pattern characterized by structures located in close proximity to each other. This term is also used to describe a pattern of development with commercial, residential, recreational, and service uses located in a close proximity to each other to facilitate walking, bicycle, and transit use.

Congestion Management Plan (CMP) - A Countywide program, required by Proposition 111, that is designed to reduce auto-related congestion on major streets (as designated in the plan) through the provision of roadway improvements, travel demand management, and coordinated land use planning among all local jurisdictions.

Consensus group - Circulation Element Update Consensus Group. The 22-member group appointed by the City Council to review and develop consensus on the City's Circulation Element Update.

Constraint - Something that restricts, limits, or regulates. For the purposes of the CEU, this term is used to describe situations that block or prevent realization of potential opportunities.

Continuous noise - On-going noise whose intensity remains at a measurable level (which may vary) without interruption over an indefinite period or a specified period of time. (EPA) (*Noise Element*)

County Bowl - An outdoor entertainment amphitheater located near Milpas and Anapamu Streets, owned and operated by the Santa Barbara Bowl Foundation.

Cul-de-sac - A dead-end street with a turn around bulb at the end.

Curb cuts - Also known as wheelchair ramps, a warping of the sidewalk at an intersection so that the street and sidewalk grades match.

Decibel - A logarithmic unit of measurement (dB) most commonly used for measuring sound pressure levels. For example, normal conversation is assessed at about 55 decibels based on the “A” frequency weighting scale, hence 55 dBA.

Dedication - The transfer of property from private to public ownership.

Demolition/rebuilding projects - Projects that involve the demolition of a building and reconstruction of a new building on the same site.

Density - The average number of housing units per unit of land, typically an acre.

Density bonus - An increase in density allowed qualifying housing projects that is mandated by the State Density Bonus Program or through the City's Affordable Housing Policies and Procedures.

Depot - The Santa Barbara Railroad Depot on Lower State Street.

Development controls - Land use controls that acquire their legal force through adoption by a legislative body or through powers granted by the State (i.e., the police power). Examples include the Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations.

Development potential - The maximum nonresidential square footage or number of residential units that can be developed on a particular site as determined by the zoning designation.

Dial-A-Ride - On Demand transportation service.

Downtown - An area of approximately 169 acres roughly bounded by Sola Street on the north, Garden Street on the east, U.S. 101 on the south, and De la Vina Street on the west.

Downtown Organization - A business organization comprised of Downtown businesses and those with business licenses in the Downtown area.

Downtown Parking Program - The City Division that operates and maintains downtown parking lots and parking and Transportation Demand Management programs in the Central Business District. It is a self supporting enterprise fund in the City Budget.

Downtown/Waterfront Shuttle - Shuttle bus service along State Street and Cabrillo Blvd. funded by the City and the Redevelopment Agency, and operated by MTD.

Easements - A right, such as a right-of-way, afforded to a person or entity to make use of another person's real property.

Easy Lift Transportation - A private, non-profit paratransit service provider on the South coast. Since 1979, Easy Lift has provided frail elderly and temporarily or permanently disabled individuals with wheelchair accessible transportation. Service area includes all of south Santa Barbara County.

Ecosystem - The location-specific inter-dependent biota and physical resources that are found in a particular environment.

Ecological footprint, or eco-footprint - Sometimes referred to as the carbon footprint in relation to greenhouse gas production, an eco-footprint is a measure of the demands humans make on the global ecosystem. That is, the amount of basic resources such as water, soil, air, vegetation, food, energy and building materials, needed to create and support the world population at a certain standard of living, or for a given community.

Electric shuttle - The electric powered 26-passenger vehicle currently in use in the Downtown and Waterfront areas.

El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant (EEWTP) - City wastewater treatment facility.

Environmental impacts - A substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment.

Environmental noise - By Sec 3(11) of the Noise Control Act of 1972, the term “environmental noise” means the intensity, duration, and character of sounds from all sources. (EPA) (*Noise Element*)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Federal agency empowered to protect the environment.

Façade - The exterior surface of a wall of a building.

Fare subsidies - A method of reducing the cost of transit service to the user.

Fixed route service - Transit service with a pre-established route.

Flood or flooding - A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of water from natural or constructed drainage channels, often time as the result of unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff surface waters from any source.

Flood boundary and floodway map - The official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of flood hazard and the floodway. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) - An official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Floodplain or flood-prone area - Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source including the ocean (see definition of "flooding").

Floodplain management - The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

Floodway or regulatory floodway - The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be preserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Floor area ratio (FAR) - More precisely, floor area to lot area ratio, is the ratio of the total floor area of buildings on a lot to the size of the lot. For example, a FAR of 2.0 would mean that the total building floor area on a lot is equal to two times the lot's size.

Form-based code (FBC) - Form-based codes foster predictable built results and high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code. They are regulations, not mere guidelines. They are adopted into city or county law. Form-based codes are an alternative to conventional zoning.

Frequency - the number of sound waves which pass a given point in one second. Frequency is measured in “cycles per second” (cps) or Hertz (Hz). (*Noise Element*)

General Plan - As required by State law, comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the City including seven mandated elements: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety, or the mandated contents thereof.

General plan update (GPU) - A systematic or comprehensive update of a General Plan that includes public participation in its development and must be adopted by the City Council.

Goal - The State of California, General Plan Guidelines define a goal as “an ideal future end, condition or state related to the public health, safety or general welfare toward which planning and planning implementation measure are directed. A goal is a general expression of community values and, therefore, is abstract in nature. Consequently, a goal is generally not quantifiable, time-dependent or suggestive of specific actions for its achievement.”

Greenhouse gases (GHG) - Gases found in the atmosphere that cause what is called the “greenhouse effect” or an increase in ambient air temperature, and other climatic changes to such things as humidity and precipitation patterns. GHGs include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons, among others.

Grid system - A system of city streets which result in four sided "city blocks" in a "checkerboard" pattern.

Santa Barbara Harbor - An area of approximately 252 acres in the vicinity of Stearn's Wharf and the Breakwater. Two-thirds of the area is under water, and one-third is dry land.

Headways - The elapse time between transit vehicles on the same route.

Household - All the people that occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence, whether related or not. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000)

Housing and Community Development (HCD) - The California State Department of Housing and Community Development, which has the responsibility to review and certify local jurisdictions' housing elements.

Housing unit - A house, apartment, mobile home, trailer, group of rooms or a single room occupied as a separate living quarter.

Implementation action - The State General Plan Guidelines define as “an action, procedure, program or technique that carries out general plan policy. Each policy must have at least one corresponding implementation measure.

Infill development - Development in areas that are already largely developed. May include development of vacant properties or redevelopment of underdeveloped properties.

Info-structure - Technology that helps reduce the need for automobile travel. This includes such devices as electronic mail, faxes, teleconferencing, etc.

Infrastructure - Improvements or structures, such as streets, water pipes, or storm drains, bicycle lanes, alternative transportation facilities, or other public right-of-way improvements, typically intended to serve the public.

Inlet structures - Points where water overflow can enter storm drain facilities and creeks.

Integrated pedestrian system - Connected pedestrian paths of travel.

Interface - A point at which independent systems or diverse groups interact.

Intermodal circulation system - A coordinated, comprehensive transportation system which connects different types or modes of transportation.

Intermodal connections - Locations where people can move from one type of transportation to another.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) - Federal Legislation passed in 1991 that established new policies that fund a variety of modes of transportation, including cars, trucks, buses, trains, bicycles, and walking. ISTEA requires state and regional authorities to think and plan comprehensively about appropriate modes of transportation for natural and built environments and relate the selected modes to air quality in metropolitan areas and the quality of life in communities in general.

Jitney - A door to door transportation service.

Jobs/housing balance - Relationship between the location of current and future jobs and housing that assumes that there is a desirable balance between jobs and housing occurring in reasonable proximity of one another. Imbalance is assumed to lead to impacts on air quality, energy consumption, traffic congestion and housing affordability.

Joint parking - Parking lots that serve more than one property or use.

Level of service (LOS) - A method of describing the operating efficiency of a roadway or intersection. Typically described on a scale from A to E, with E being the most congested and A representing free-flow conditions.

Linkage - A path of travel that connects two points.

Living within resources - Used to refer to ballot Measure K (1982) that amended the City Charter to include "...land development shall not exceed its public services and physical and natural resources... All land use policies shall provide for a level and balance of residential and commercial development which will effectively utilize, but will not exhaust, the City's resources in the foreseeable future." Measure K was approved by the voters and incorporated into the City Charter as Section 1507.

Local Coastal Program (LCP) - A local government's land use plans, zoning ordinances, zoning district maps and implementing actions which, taken together, meet the requirements for and implement the provisions of the California Coastal Act at the local level.

Local Government Commission's Transportation Partners Program - A program coordinated by the Local Government Commission in which cities exchange information and encourage innovative transportation solutions that promote decreased reliance on the automobile.

Long term parking - Vehicles that remain parked for extended periods of time when compared to other vehicles. In the downtown, it is usually employee parking as compared to shopper parking.

Lowest floor - The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this chapter. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Manufactured home - A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes, the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Manufactured home park or subdivision - A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for sale or rent. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Mean sea level - The National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Measure A - A 1/2 percent sales tax referendum approved by voters in 2008 to fund transportation facility maintenance and improvements in Santa Barbara County over the next 20 years.

Measure E - Charter Section 1508 – Approved by voters in November 1989 (to sunset on December 31, 2009) to Limit future non-residential growth in the City and mandated that implementation of the growth cap be completed through General Plan Amendments, zoning ordinance revisions, and other measures.

Mercado - A market; can be an open-air market.

Metropolitan Transit District (MTD) - The designated authority for transit services in the South Coast, and the agency authorized to receive transit funding from state and federal sources. In many Implementation Strategies, MTD is referenced. For the purposes of the Circulation Element, MTD is intended to include all transit providers.

Mitigation measures - Measures taken to lessen the intensity or severity of environmental impacts associated with a project.

Mixed use development - The combination of residential units with other land uses, typically commercial office or retail uses in the same building or on the same site.

Mixed use area - Refers to an area containing a mix of residential and commercial or other uses, for example, Anapamu Street between State and Anacapa streets containing residential, commercial, institutional and open space uses.

Mobility classification system - Classification of streets intended to ensure that all forms of travel are considered in the City's street system.

Mobility corridor - A path of travel intended to accommodate various forms of travel.

Mobility-oriented development area principles (MODA principles) – A set of principles to guide the creation of areas of mixed land use which are highly transit accessible, allow residents and visitors to make many regular trips on foot or bicycle in a safe, convenient and pleasant environment, and in which the area's residents and visitors can fulfill multiple needs, such as employment, shopping and recreation.

Multi-modal transportation systems - Transportation systems intended to allow connections between and use of various forms of travel, such as cars, busses, trains, etc. One example could be bike racks on transit.

Neighborhood - Property owners and tenants located in close proximity to each other and sometimes sharing physical similarities or distinctive characteristics.

Neighborhood commercial Uses - Commercial uses intended for patronage by people who live within walking distance of them. These uses are typified by markets, laundromats, video stores, and cleaners.

Neighborhood serving uses - Uses that are designed to provide a desired need for people in the surrounding area. These can be typified by uses described above in neighborhood commercial uses, medical offices, recreational facilities, educational facilities, and public service facilities.

Neighborhood Area and Business Area Mobility Plans - In conjunction with the Traffic Management Program, the Neighborhood Area and Business Area Mobility Plans detail the desired methods and implementation measures to address a particular traffic issue.

Neotraditional town planning/New Urbanism - Term used to describe a development pattern replicating the development patterns typical of cities that developed prior to use of the automobile. This type of development pattern is characterized by the location of commercial, residential, educational, service, and recreational uses in a close proximity to one another. This allows access by means other than the automobile.

Noise contours - Lines connecting points of equal sound intensity.

Noise exposure - The cumulative acoustic stimulation reaching the ear of the person over a specified period of time (e.g., a work shift, a day, a working life, or a lifetime).

Non-residential growth limits - Regulations in the Zoning Ordinance that restrict the amount of non-residential development potential permitted throughout the City.

Objective - A desired achievement. An objective transforms a goal into a measurable statement usually incorporating a target date for its achievement.

"On-demand" service - Used to describe transportation, such as a taxi, that is available when needed.

One hundred year flood - See "base flood". (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Ordinance - A legal vehicle used by local government to enact laws, regulations, standards or other forms of rules governing activities undertaken within their jurisdiction. In the case of land use planning, ordinances such as the Zoning Ordinance define the legal parameters for a development project.

Paratransit - A door-to-door transportation service for the physically challenged.

Park and ride facilities - A facility where people can leave their vehicles while they commute to work in a car/vanpool. Facilities include reserved parking spaces or parking lots intended to accommodate long-term parking.

"Park once" concept - An idea where a person can access desired commercial and service needs without having to drive to each individual use. This is associated with Neotraditional town planning. The Downtown area is generally referred to as a successful "park once" environment where a person can park a car in a public lot and walk or take a shuttle to a variety of retail, entertainment, cultural and other type uses without having to use a car.

Parkway - A strip of planted area between the street and the sidewalk.

Participatory planning process - A process which gives the community many opportunities to review and discuss important planning goals and issues and to express opinions regarding future goals, policies, and strategies. The emphasis is on early and frequent involvement and the exchange of information.

Paseos - A series of connecting private and public walkways joined to streets, open plazas, courtyards, cafes and shops through the central portions of City blocks.

Peak commute congestion periods - Periods when most people are commuting to work. These typically occur between 7:00 and 9:00 AM and 4:00 and 6:00 PM.

Peak hour capacity - The amount of traffic that a street can accommodate during the peak congestion periods (see above).

Peak noise - As used in this Element, peak noise level L_{10} , measured during peak hour traffic. (*Noise Element*)

Pedestrian amenities - Features designed to encourage and facilitate travel by foot. These can be such things as benches, trees and other landscaping, public information kiosks, newspaper racks, sidewalks, drinking fountains, or transit stops.

Pedestrian friendly design - Development which is designed with an emphasis more on the street sidewalk and on pedestrian access to the site and building, rather than on auto access and parking areas. The building is often-times placed close to the street and the main entrance is oriented to the sidewalk.

Pedestrian oriented development - Pedestrian oriented developments provide clear, comfortable pedestrian access to a commercial and residential areas and transit stops.

Peripheral lots - Parking lots located on the outskirts of the downtown area. These include the parking lots on the intersections of Castillo - Carrillo and Cota - Santa Barbara.

Placita - A small plaza.

Planning Commission - The City of Santa Barbara Planning Commission. Commissioners are appointed by the City Council to review matters related to planning and development.

Plaza - A public square or open area.

Policy - The State General Plan Guidelines describe a policy as: “a specific statement that guides decision making.”

Policy framework - A set of policies that denote a collective course of action based on a common set of principles.

Priority Housing Overlay – The “third tier” or highest density allowed under the Average Unit-Size Density Incentive Program. The purpose of this overlay is to further encourage rental, employer sponsored or co-operative housing.

Public improvements - Features intended to serve and help the public. These can be streets, sidewalks, public landscaping, and public utilities.

Redevelopment - The elimination of economic or physical blight in a redevelopment project area through a redevelopment agency that is endowed with the powers to acquire and dispose of private property, to acquire property through the exercise of eminent domain, and to collect incremental property taxes in order to service debt.

Redevelopment Project Area - An area designated by the City Council as containing economic or physical blight that hampers orderly and effective development to the degree that private market forces cannot correct the blight. The Redevelopment Agency is empowered to exercise its powers in the project area to correct the blight. The Central City Redevelopment Project Area roughly encompasses the Downtown from Highway 101 on the west to Santa Barbara Street on the east and extends from Victoria Street on the north to the Waterfront on the south.

Region - Commonly refers to the “South Coast Region” which extends from Gaviota to Oxnard. However, depending on the topic, the South Coast Region (of Santa Barbara County) may refer primarily to the urban area from Carpinteria to Goleta.

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) - The projected number of housing units the City must plan for over a seven and a half year period, which is divided into several mandated affordability categories. This number is assigned to the County by the State HCD and allocated to the various jurisdictions within the County by SBCAG.

Replacement cycle - The length of time between installation and replacement of infrastructure.

Residential Parking Permit Program (RPP) - A system intended to reserve on-street parking for residents in a designated area. The system allows residents with a RPP pass to remain parked in areas restricted with time limits.

Ridership - Use of transit or participation in ridesharing programs, and usually calculated on an annual basis.

Right-of-way - Denotes the area used or intended to be used for public travel. This includes the street, sidewalks, and any public landscaping area.

Sand Dunes - Naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) - A voluntary council of governments formed under a joint powers agreement executed by each of the general-purpose local governments. In Santa Barbara County, SBCAG is the designated regional planning agency and the metropolitan planning organization.

Scale - The relative dimensions or size of a project.

Senate Bill 375 - The purpose of this State law is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from small trucks and automobiles through better regional land use patterns. This bill responds to mandates in AB32.

Setback - The required distance between the edge of a building and the street, sidewalk, or lot line as established by the zoning of the area.

Short term parking - Parking that is restricted to a specified time limit, such as 90 minutes.

Sound Level - The quantity in decibels measured by an approved sound level meter. Sound level is the frequency-weighted sound pressure level usually using the A-weighting scale. (See definition of decibel.). **Sound exposure level** - The level of sound accumulated over a given time interval or event. Technically, the sound exposure level is the level of the time-integrated mean square A-weighted sound for a stated time interval or event, with a reference time of one second. (EPA) (*Noise Element*)

Special flood hazard area (SFHA) - An area having special flood or coastal high hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, AH, VO, V1-V30, VE or V. (*Seismic Safety Element*)

Street frontage - The portion of a lot that forms an edge with the street.

Structure - Anything constructed or erected and the use of which requires more or less permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground.

Surface parking lots - Parking lots located on the street level.

Sustainable - The quality of existing and/or being maintainable in perpetuity.

Sustainable development - The definition most often cited is from the United Nation's Brundtland Commission: Enabling development that meet's today's needs without prejudicing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. To increase the sustainability of development it is generally considered necessary to balance the focus on the environmental, economic and social equity consequences it will have in the community. Reducing the eco-footprint of a place and/or its contributions to climate change have increasingly been considered a marker of sustainable development.

Sustainable neighborhood plan (SNP) - A plan for a neighborhood to improve sense of place and its sustainability. That is, to improve community facilities and reduce impacts on the environment, while maintaining or improving economic value.

Tandem parking - A parking pattern where the first vehicle is blocked in by a second vehicle which parks behind the first. Also known as stacking parking.

Telecommute - Working without physically traveling by using a computer and contacting an employer by modem, phone etc. to reduce work-related automobile trips.

Traffic calming - Devices intended to reduce the speeds of vehicles. These include, but are not limited to, curb bulbs, speed bumps, and landscaping.

Traffic corridors - Paths of travel intended to accommodate vehicular travel.

Traffic impact standards - Standards which determine the acceptable level of congestion at signalized intersections and details at what point a traffic impact will occur with the addition of a given amount of traffic.

Traffic management program - A Citywide program to create Neighborhood Area and Business Area Mobility Plans. The Neighborhood Traffic Management Program presents a range of options to help address specific traffic issues, present the methodology for implementing the desired actions, explain the potential costs and benefits of the desired actions, and explain the public process required to implement the actions.

Traffic Solutions - A Countywide program aimed at reducing the amount of drive-alone vehicle trips.

Transfer of existing development rights (TEDR) - A mechanism that allows the transfer of existing non-residential development rights from certain properties to certain other properties within the City.

Transit - Travel by alternative forms of group transportation on facilities such as buses, shuttles, rail, water, jitney, vanpools, and carpools.

Transit center - A facility designed to accommodate boarding and disembarking of transit vehicles. This term is also used to describe the Greyhound and MTD stations on Chapala and Carrillo.

Transit corridors - A path of travel designed to provide transit either exclusively or in conjunction with other forms of travel.

Transit pass programs- Programs through which free bus passes are distributed to encourage people to use transit rather than the automobile.

Transit turnouts - See Bus Turnouts.

Transit vehicle traffic signal pre-emption - A system at signalized intersections which that detects a bus in traffic and assigns sufficient green time for the bus to clear the intersection.

Transportation demand management program - Actions that are designed to change travel behavior in order to reduce single-occupancy vehicles, improve performance of transportation facilities, and reduce the need for additional road capacity.

Transportation linkages - Facilities intended to connect various forms of travel. These can be such things as streets, transit stops, bicycle lanes, and bicycle racks.

Transportation modes - Various forms of travel such as bicycle, automobile, walking, transit, rail, airplane, or boat.

Travel lanes - Paths intended to accommodate travel such as streets, bicycle lanes, and sidewalks.

Turn pockets - Designated lanes designed to facilitate the movement of automobile traffic. These are typically right or left-hand turn lanes.

Urban design - The large scale organization of a city, dealing with the massing and organization of buildings and the spaces between them, but not with the design of the individual buildings.

Urban sprawl - The decentralization of development, resulting in low density development away from traditional urban centers.

Vanpool - A ridesharing strategy whereby several people use a van to commute to work instead of using their individual vehicles.

Watercourses - Waterways, e.g. creeks; the beds or channels of waterways.

Web and/or tele-shopping - Shopping at home using a computer modem and/or phone and catalog to reduce consumer related automobile trips.

Wharf A structure extending out into the ocean to facilitate the transfer of cargo and people from ships to shore.

Zones of benefit - A designated area that does not have to provide the entire amount of parking required by the Santa Barbara Municipal Code, Parking Section. These areas are located near a public parking lot that provides the required parking for the uses.

Zoning Ordinance - Title 28 of the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code and defined in the Municipal Code as established to “serve the public health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare and to provide the economic and social advantages resulting from an orderly planned use of land resources, and to encourage, guide and provide a definite plan for the future growth and development” of the City.

Zoning overlays - Adding regulations or standard for land uses or design considerations that are not part of the underlying zoning standards but are relevant for specified areas within the zone.

Zoning regulations - Established development standards and regulations that apply to land uses throughout the City.

